THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1795. [N° 1739.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

CITIZENS ATTEND!

IT is not only the privilege, but likewise the duty of every member of society, to devote a share of his attention to the public weal.—The freedom of the press is justly said to be the paladium of liberty—Heaven has been pleased to grant freedom to these United States—Not a people on earth can boast of greater privileges—our government is mild and free—our liberties cost us dear—It behoves us to preserve them with a jealous eye—Many countries have been free; few have remained so, long—there is corruption on every hand to guard against—the most probable door for it to enter is through the election of our legislators.—It is our duty carefully and candidly to inspect into their characters—to lay totally aside all private pique and animosity, and make up our judgment from every apparent circumstance.

It is not certain a man who appeared in the time of our revolution to be unfriendly to our cause, may at the present, be of the same sentiment, and unworthy our confidence: the human mind is prone to change—on the other hand it is also uncertain, that a man who was then apparently on the side of liberty, and fought in the contest, is at present a true republican—I acknowledge, extraordinaries excepted, it is abundantly more safe to confide in the latter; subsequent conduct and conversation it is absolutely necessary to take into view.

Society is made up of a great variety of characters:—there are many degrees from the real friend to the rights of man to the haughty despot—as we are not possessed of intuitive knowledge to discover the thoughts of the heart directly, we must judge from appearances only; and draw such inferences from them, as the circumstances will fairly admit of—Some men will profess to be hearty friends to their country and the American constitution, at the same time bitterly reproach the French revolution; though some who appeared to be of this cast when our allies were first surrounded by the combined armies of tyrants, have since their successes changed their tone and appear to espouse their cause and rejoice in their victories—There is another class of citizens who would feign be thought high sons of liberty, who for the lucre of gain will carry on that horrid trade in the persons of our fellow-men, which humanity itself recoils at!—There is another description of citizens, who profess to be Republicans, and are generally esteemed as such, that as they are rich, wish to be powerful; which they discover in such a way, as too much carries in it the appearance of aristocracy.——There is another sort, whom popularity has such violent ascendance over, that although they hold democratical sentiments—yet dare not act them out, only when their darling object is secure.

Now, fellow-citizens, are the above descriptions of men, such as are most worthy the public confidence? Examine for yourselves, and see, if there be not yet to be found amongst us, a character, better answering the important purpose of securing and maintaining our dear-bought civil rights and liberties.—Surely they cannot be held too sacred: A wise legislation, and faithful administration in government, is the bulwark of their defence.—By this means every class of citizens, from the most opulent to the poorest object of our charity, will enjoy a due share of the blessing, under the attendant smiles and approbation of the great Supreme Lawgiver and Judge of the Universe.

A CITY GUARD.

N. B. Should it be objected, that clear, finish'd Republicans, qualify'd for office, are not to be found among us.

Answer.—If that indeed be our unhappy case, which, however, we hope, cannot be fairly admitted—then, fellow-citizens, we must follow the old maxim—of two or more evils, you will doubtless choose the least: and place your confidence in such men, whose toes approach nearest the mark; and are able to speak, as well as act, in the great Cause of Liberty.

So GOD *save our* TOWN *and* COUNTRY.

C. G.

CHARLESTON TOWN-MEETING.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE,

Chosen by ballot of the citizens of the United States, in Charleston, South-Carolina, in pursuance of a resolution of a general meeting of the citizens in St. Michael's Church on Thursday the 16th of July, 1795.

THE Committee to whom was referred, by their fellow-citizens, the consideration of the impending treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, report,

That they have attentively considered the said treaty, and are of opinion, that it has not that reciprocity which ought to be the basis of all contracts—that it contains no provisions in favor of the United States, in any manner proportionate to the various concessions made to Great-Britain, and restricts Congress in the exercise of its constitutional power of regulating trade, and making such discriminations in favour of other foreign nations, as may be most beneficial.

From many well founded objections, your committee beg leave to select and submit the following.

The first article, though usual in treaties, would be particularly mischievous in this, inasmuch as it permits the unconditional return to our country, of all persons who were proscribed during the late war, though their return is repugnant to our laws, and to the feelings of our injured fellow citizens, and though the state legislatures have already proceeded as far in re-admitting such persons as they judged consistent with good faith or sound policy.

The second article sanctions the continuance of an injury, which, in violation of the treaty of peace, has already existed eleven years; it either establishes a British colony within our limits, with peculiar privileges, or, in case the inhabitants of such colony choose to become citizens of the United States, it gives the privileges of citizens of these States to a number of men, who have been their most bitter and irreconcileable enemies; who in conjuction with the savages, have lately waged war against us, and who, from their local situation in the vicinity of the Indian tribes, conveniently may, and from their disposition (as far we can judge from their past conduct) would be inclined to join with them, in acting against us, on any favourable emergency.

The third article gives to the British, what to them, with their capital, will be nearly equivalent to a monopoly of the trade with the Indians, and with our Western Territories, and opens a door for smuggling on an extensive scale, to the great injury of our revenue.

By the sixth article, the United States undertake to make good such losses on debts, to British creditors, as have been occasioned by legal impediments, to their recovery, created by any of the States, in violation (as is alledged) of the treaty of peace; altho' the first infraction of that treaty, was made on the part of Great-Britain, by carrying away from these states many thousands of negroes, and a considerable quantity of valuable property whereby individuals were deprived of the means of discharging their debts—although the United States have incurred an immense expence in maintaining an army for the defence of their Northern and Western Territory; an expence actually occasioned in consequence of the detention of the western posts—and although no compensation is stipulated to be made to the citizens, whose negroes, and other property, have been illegally carried off, their right of recovery being passed over in silence. Thus the United States are compelled to make ample reparation, for the only infringement of the treaty, which is charged on any of their citizens, whilst neither the union, nor its citizens, have even a promise of compensation, for the many injuries sustained by violations of the said treaty, on the part of Great-Britain.

This article moreover, erects a tribunal, new and unknown to our constitution, inasmuch as it transfers the right of deciding on the claims of British creditors, from the courts and juries of America, to commissioners—a majority of whom may be British subjects, and by their decisions, tax the revenue of these states at pleasure.

The seventh article makes restitution for the extensive spoliations lately committed on our commerce, remote, expensive, and uncertain; though justice, and the circumstance of our injured citizens demanded that it should have been immediate and complete; while, on the other hand, full compensation, on certain fixed principles, is stipulated to be made by the United States, for all property which has been taken by privateers, equipped in our ports, or which has been captured within our limits.

The twelfth article gives us no other privilege than that of carrying in American vessels (not exceeding seventy tons burden) such articles of the growth, manufacture or production of these States, as are not, and shall not be prohibited by Great Britain, from being carried to her West India islands, and of bringing from thence, in such American vessels, such produce of those islands, as may be carried from thence to the United States, in British vessels:—In return for this privilege (which, restricted as it is, is of no value) we are made to surrender the right of exporting in our own vessels, to any part of the world, molasses, sugar, coffee and cocoa, whether the productions of the British islands, or of any other place; whilst the British, and all other foreign powers, have a right to send those very articles, in their vessels, from our ports. We are precluded from exporting in our own vessels, not only foreign cotton, but the cotton of our own growth; although the privilege of exporting that article, from hence, in their own vessels, is given to the British. It precludes us from supplying our allies, the French, with several articles, which they consider as of prime necessity, and which, in the existing state of things, they cannot (without great risque and difficulty) obtain from their West India islands, but through the medium of neutral powers; more particularly the United States. In fact, it has placed the commodities, above mentioned on a footing far worse for us than if they were contraband of war—inasmuch as contraband articles are only prohibited from being carried to powers at war; but these articles, cannot under the restrictions of the treaty, be carried by vessels of the United States, to any nation, either in time of war or of peace.

Although it is recommended, that a suspension of this article should precede the ratification of the treaty; yet it having been also recommended to the President to proceed without delay, to further negociations with his Britannic Majesty, on the subject of our trade to his West-India islands, and on the terms and conditions mentioned in this article, your committee have, therefore, thought proper to submit these observations on it.

The seventeenth article, makes a formal recognition of the right of Great-Britain, to search American vessels for property on board such vessels, suspected to belong to any power, with which she is at war; it authorizes her to carry into her Ports, every American vessel, which the officers of her men of war, or of her privateers may suspect to have such property on board; and engages to deliver up all such property, though of our friends and allies, which shall be on board: whereas France, and every nation, with which we have a treaty, have expressly declared, that free ships shall make free goods, and protect property on board of them, to whomsoever it may belong.

By authorizing such searches, a general search warrant is given to British Privateers. This article establishes principles as the law of nations, which justify many of the late spoliations committed by British vessels of war, on the commerce of these states; and of course authorize the repetition of such spoliation, which would be extremely detrimental to our commerce. The capture and detention of American, by British vessels, under the authority of this article, will put American seamen wholly in the power of the British; yet no provision is made to protect and secure them from being impressed into the British service, though daily experience evinces the necessity of requiring a clear and unequivocal stipulation for the protection and security of that valuable class of men.

By the first section of the eighteenth article, all timber for ship building, tar, rosin, copper in sheets, sails, hemp, cordage, and in general whatever may serve directly for the equipment of vessels (unwrought iron and fir planks only excepted) are declared to be contraband, and just objects of confiscation—whereas those articles in all our other treaties, are expressly acknowledged not to be contraband but free. Thus America has conceded to Great-Britain, what she has never conceded to any other power.

With respect to the second section of the eighteenth article, an attempt is made to bring even provisions under the head of contraband. This, if effected, in conjunction with the preceding clause, will comprehend, as contraband, almost all the important staples of these states.—Such an extension of contraband must prove ruinous to our commerce especially as Great-Britain affects to hold whole countries in a state of blockade.

The twenty-third, twenty-fourth, and twenty fifth articles, have a tendency to embroil us with the French republic, and in the existing state of things, to make our sea port towns scenes of riot and bloodshed. These articles also tend to make a common cause between the United States and Great-Britain, to oppress and distress our allies.

Upon the whole, your committee apprehend that great evils would result to these States from this treaty, if ratified, they therefore, recommend that an address be prepared, and presented to the President of the United States, praying that he will not ratify the said treaty.

Latest European Intelligence,

Received by the Brig Eliza, Capt. Fairfield, arrived at Salem, in 45 Days from Belfast.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

June 6.

VICTORY OVER THE SPANIARDS!

BLAD, in the name of the committee of public safety, read the following letter:

Muribot, General of Division, to the committee of public safety:

"Citizens, representatives, I gave orders for storming a camp, which the enemy had erected between Clissa and Elgolbar, which was executed with the greatest success.

"Persuaded that my fellow-citizens will hear the details with pleasure, I subjoin the following report."

Report of the expedition on the 20th Floreal.

"The camp erected by the enemy 4 days ago, upon the mountain, situated between Aussua and Elgolbar, was attacked this morning at 5 o'clock by the troops of the 1st division marching in two columns. General Schilt commanded that of the right, whilst that of the left remained under my command.

"Having arrived with great difficulty at the top of the mountain, we were surrounded by so thick a fog, that we could see nothing four paces before us. The ardour of the troops was not in the least degree diminished by this unfavourable weather; it was necessary for us to grope our way to the enemy's camp, which after much difficulty, we discovered, when we attacked them with that vivacity and courage, which have so often terminated in victory; the enemy immediately fled in the greatest disorder, and abandoned all their camp equipage; immense barracks had been erected, which we immediately burnt, and at the same time carried away every thing which was found in the camp.

"General Raoul, who gave orders for dislodging the enemy, effected it with the greatest success.

"The result of this day has been a loss to the enemy of a camp, upon which they founded the hopes of causing us much uneasiness.

"We killed about 40 men, made 50 prisoners, and took away all their tents; whilst on our part we had only 5 men wounded, and those very slightly. This victory would have been still more brilliant and satisfactory, had not the fog favored the retreat of the enemy, who fled in the greatest disorder—So thick was the fog, that General Schilt, who had lost his way, with a party of his column, went as far as Elgolbard, conceiving he was entering Arcoytia. He was vigorously attacked by the enemy, but drove them back from position to position: after which he retreated in the greatest order, and without the least interruption.

"The troops employed in this expedition conducted themselves with great intrepidity, more especially if we consider the great fog, in which they were enveloped.—The chasseurs of the brigade of the mountains displayed all those brilliant qualities which have so often distinguished them during the last campaign.

(Signed) "MARGET, Gen. of Division.
"MONCEY, Commander in Chief.

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"The troops employed in this expedition conducted themselves with great intrepidity, more especially if we consider the great fog, in which they were enveloped.—The chasseurs of the brigade of the mountains displayed all those brilliant qualities which have so often distinguished them during the last campaign.

(Signed) "MARGET, Gen. of Division.
"MONCEY, Commander in Chief.

MILITARY COMMISSION.

Condemnation and Execution of several Members of the Convention.

At half past twelve o'Clock, the Commiſſion condemned to Death, ROMME, DUQUESNOY, DUROY, BOURBOTTE, SOUBRANY and GOUJON, convicted of being accomplices, in the dreadful events which took place, 20th, May,—of having conſpired againſt the Republic—aimed at the diſſolution of the National Repreſentatives and the aſſaſſination of her Members.

PEYSARD, on account of his having been leſs violent and rebellious in his conduct, though at the ſame time, convicted, by his own confeſſion, of having moved for the removal of the conſtituted authorities, as re-organized ſince the 9th Thermidor,—the Commiſſion condemned him to tranſportation.

FORESTIER, not having been proved to have taken an active part in the events of the 20th May—the Committee of General Safety, who may order what they find convenient relative to him.

After judgement had been pronounced, GOUJON ſaid, There is my portrait, which I beſeech you to return to my wife.

DUQUESNOY. I truſt you with this letter, it contains my adieu to my friends and my wife. I deſire my blood may be the laſt innocent blood, which ſhall be ſhed.—May it conſolidate the Republic.—*Vive la Republique.*

BOURBOTTE. The enemies to liberty, are thoſe who aſked for my blood. My laſt vow—my laſt ſigh ſhall be for my country.

The condemned put on the bureau, their pocket books a letter and a Deputy ticket.

DUROY, BOURBOTTE and SOUBRANY were put in the cart at one o'clock, P. M.

DUROY, when in the yard of the Tribunal pointing to ſome of the members of the Commiſſion ſaid, "*There are the aſſaſſins who enjoy the fruits of our work! O, how unhappy am I, to have failed in attempting to put an end to my exiſtence! Were theſe hands of mine made to be tied by a Common Executioner! Enjoy! Enjoy the ſpectacle, Miſerable Ariſtocrats!*"

He uttered violent invectives againſt many who were in the yard.

SOUBRANY, only ſaid, "*Let me die.*"

BOURBOTTE was executed the laſt—He ſaid on the ſcaffold, "*We are not guilty! Adieu till our next meeting!*"

ROMME, DUQUESNOY and GUIJON, killed themſelves, as ſoon as judgment had been pronounced.

If the army has been much agitated by the ſeditious movements at Paris. They are not leſs full of indignation at the new atrocities which have been committed at Toulon. They call down on the authors the National vengeance.

The Adj. Gen. Charpentier, preſented 24 ſtandards taken in *Luxembourg*. The garriſon, he ſtated to have conſiſted of 11,187 men; with 819 cannon, 16,944 ſmall arms, 1,530,000 wt. Powder, and 4 3,000 wt. lead, and the ſame quantity of Copper.

A denunciation done and ſigned by Page and Bruble againſt the Deputies from *Hiſpaniola*, was this Day ſent to the Committees.

A letter from the Verificator in chief of aſſignats, read this day, announces the burning of 25 000 000 of Aſſignates at the place formerly belonging to the Capuchi nuns, This ſum was raiſed partly from the ſale of National property, and partly by the Taxes.

Letters from Saintes of the 21ſt Prarial, June 9th, ſtates that BARRERE had arrived in that town for the purpoſe of being carried before the criminal tribunal of the Lower Charente, by which he is to be tried. He is treated with ſome reſpect.

CHARLESTON, (South Carolina) July 21.

Came to anchor in the road, ſhip Charleſton, Conolly, from Senegal, with 330 ſlaves, bound to Savannah, but was obliged to put into this port from contrary winds, and want of proviſions.

Letters from Savannah mention, that copies of the Treaty had been received there from the Northward, and that it was highly reprobated by the citizens of that place.

July 31.

The Hon. John Rutledge, late Chief Juſtice of this State, ſailed this day for Baltimore in the ſhip Swift Packet, on his way to the ſeat of government, having accepted the offered office of Chief Juſtice of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 3.

Capt. M. Namara, of the brig Fair American, in 42 days from the Cape de Verd Iſlands, informs, that previous to his ſailing from thence, an Engliſh fleet, bound to the Eaſt Indies, conſiſting of 17 ſail of men of war, touched there for refreſhment.

Capt. Davidſon of the brig Betſy, 26 days from Cayenne, informs that five ſail had arrived from France, after 30 days paſſage. They were gun boats, each mounting three 24 pounders, and two brigs each of ſixteen guns. They brought intelligence of 500 men being to ſail the day after them for Cayenne, to protect the colony. They brought the unfortunate men, Collot D' Herbois and Billaud Varennes, who were obliged to live during the whole voyage in the forecaſtle, as the Captain of their veſſel told Captain Davidſon. One of them is to be confined in the fort, the other is to be ſent to one of the plantations of the republic, and both kept cloſe priſoners.

The Governor of Cayenne, Commodore, and all the officers dined on board the Betſy on the fourth of July, who fired fifteen guns in honor of the day.

Auguſt 11.

Late laſt evening a gentleman, juſt arrived from Newport, called on the Editor and removed the doubts expreſſed under the Boſton head in the firſt page of this paper relative to deſpatches from Mr. Munroe to Mr. Randolph having fallen into the hands of the Britiſh, and having been opened by them. The circumſtances are as follow:

The deſpatches were on board an American veſſel that fell in with the Britiſh ſhip Argonaut, the Captain of which took her and ſent her to Halifax, having opened the deſpatches and ſent a copy of them by her. The Argonaut afterwards put the originals on board a veſſel bound to the ſame place; and in the care of a Britiſh officer named Apthorp. This veſſel was taken by the French privateer and ſent into Newport. There our informant ſaw the open deſpatches in the hands of Mr. Gardner, who ſaid he had read them, and mentioned ſome important parts of a very lengthy letter from Mr. Munroe.

Mr. Munroe writes, that the treaty had come indirectly to the knowledge of the French government, who were much diſſatisfied with it. The committee of ſafety called on him for information, which he owned he could not give, telling them he had nothing to do with it, that it was an operation of his government out of his province, for which he could not therefore be accountable. He mentions his ſituation to have altered materially in conſequence of the jealouſy the treaty had created.

The Packet contained alſo a letter from our Conſul at Bourdeaux, nearly to the ſame purport as Mr. Munroe's.

This information is important as it exhibits another trait of the friendly regard of the Britiſh for us, and alſo as it gives an inſight into the diſpoſition produced in France by our propoſed treaty with Britain.

BOSTON, Auguſt 12.

From a careful peruſal of the Belfaſt "Northern Star, "one of the beſt papers in Europe, we have formed the opinion, that the Emperor of Germany, notwithſtanding his acceptance of the Engliſh loan, will ere long make peace with France. The States of the Empire, have again been convened on the ſubject; and Pruſſia is in earneſt in the Peace it has made: Theſe with the ſurrender of the important city of Luxembourg, muſt certainly induce him to cloſe a war, which has coſt him all his revenue, and 170,000 active ſubjects. England and Ruſſia, are, however, unwearied in their exertions to prevent it; and have entered into mutual alliances to ſecond theſe exertions. To theſe it is ſaid, the emperor has acceded; and is now the ally of Ruſſia. From the ſouth, we here rumours of a peace with Spain; but there cannot be reliance placed on them. In France, plenty begins to take place of the late diſtreſſing ſcarcity; the harveſts promiſe abundance. The people are quiet. The Convention are buſily employed in organizing a new Conſtitution; which from what we have read, we anticipate will be as nearly ſimilar to the Conſtitution of the United States, as the genius of the people, and the extent of the Republic will admit, while the armies are paving the way for an advantageous peace. The Toulon inſurrection is no more; but we do not learn, that the French fleet is at ſea, in the Mediterranean. Ireland is as tranquil as a nation ſo much oppreſſed can be. A Dutch navy was on the point of departure for ſea in June; among the commanders we do not ſee Capt. Barney, as was reported.

NEWPORT, Auguſt 18.

On Friday laſt the Citizens of Newport legally aſſembled in Town Meeting at the State-Houſe, and appointed a Committee of Eleven, to take into Conſideration the Treaty now pending between his Britannic Majeſty and the United States, and to report thereon to the Citizens on Thurſday next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, to which Time the Town-Meeting, holden on Friday, is adjourned.

Theſe Citizens of the Town Newport (ſays a Correſpondent) who cheriſh Liberty, and are not diſpoſed to ſubmit to Britiſh Inſolence, will undoubtedly attend at the State Houſe on Thurſday, to expreſs their Deteſtation of the Treaty.

MARRIED]—At Little Compton by the Rev. Mr. Briggs, Mr JOSEPH BURRELL, of the City of Hudſon, to Mrs. PHEBE COOK, Widow of the late Mr. Godfrey COOK.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY:

Mr. BARBER,

The demands of the Britiſh Capt. Home, addreſſed to the Governor of Rhode-Iſland, were delivered in a ſtrain ſo peculiarly indecent, that it is a ſubject of deſirable information, even to thoſe who are acquainted with the extent of his requiſition.—As the ſtyle of an official letter it may ſerve as a contraſt to the meekneſs of Mr. Jay's to Lord Grenville—As the more important index to the diſpoſition of the Britiſh Cabinet, it is equally conſpicuous—The inferior agents of a corrupt government generally ſpeak its mind, without its diſſimulation.—Treachery and inſolence in them (if we except the acrimony adopted in the medium) are ſimply communications from higher powers.—And it will ſerve to ſhow us that the trial which our *new friends* have inſiſted on, is nearly over. If the preſent experiments on us ſucceed, they cannot doubt that every valuable quality in the ſpirit of '75 is precipitated to the bottom.—The above, Sir, I hope will ſatisfy you of the propriety of inſerting the following letter in your next Mercury—I have every reaſon to ſuppoſe the copy to be accurate

CORRESPONDENT.

Britiſh Conſul's Letter to the Governor of Rhode-Iſland.

"*Newport, Aug.* 3 1795.

"SIR—The following is a copy of a letter I received from Capt. Home, of his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip, and which I take the earlieſt opportunity of forwarding to your Excellency."

Capt. Home's Letter to the Britiſh Conſul.

"I did expect to have had the pleaſure of ſeeing you on board the Africa, but as that has not been the caſe, I am obliged to ſend an officer to you under theſe circumſtances, and to deſire that you would lay my letter before the Governor or other chief Magiſtrate of the Iſland, which is to contain theſe ſeveral requeſts—Firſt, that there may be delivered up to me immediately an officer who was taken out of a Britiſh ſloop while in Newport and confined on board the French frigate in R. I. this violent proceeding being contrary to the laws of all nations—In the ſecond place, that you may receive the aid of the Civil power in this Iſland to ſend on board the Africa all Britiſh or others who have been Captured in any Veſſel and ſet at Liberty in theſe ſtates, not a feigned and pretended aid but ſuch as our nation has a right to expect from the United States, with whom we are at peace and amity—And thirdly, that I may be permitted to buy ſuch refreſhments as my ſhips Company are in want of—and that in caſe I ſhould ſend my own boats on ſhore my people and officers ſhall not be liable to inſults from any of the inhabitants or others of whatever deſcription and to repreſent in plain terms to the Governor that any officer who carries this, or any other officer or people whom I may ſend on neceſſary juſt and lawful occaſions receive any inſult from any Individual whether in the nature of a mob or otherwiſe I will immediately come in with his Majeſty's Ship under my command and protect my own people, and further if the government of ſtates here in ſuch caſes as I have mentioned are guilty of ſuch a breach of neutrality I will then look upon myſelf as not bound to obſerve the neutrality of theſe ports, and that I am reſolved to be treated in theſe ſtates in the ſame manner as the officers of the French Republic, and I am the more plain in my preſent demands, as I have received a hint that if I ſend my people on ſhore while the Meduſa lies in Newport they will be conſidered as ſpies in this Caſe I want to ſpy nothing—I am in full poſſeſſion of every Intelligence regarding that ſhip which I want to be poſſeſſed of and I require a written anſwer from the Governor of Rhode-Iſland to the demands and without loſs of time."

AUTHENTIC.

BRITISH CONDUCT.

Be it known, unto all it may concern, that on the day of the date hereof, before me, Chriſtopher Ellery, Public notary for the County of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, and Providence Plantations, in the United States of America, came Thomas Bliſs, maſter of the ſloop Peggy, of Newport, juſt arrived from New-York, and Louis Andrew Pichon, former Secretary of the Legation of the French to the United States, paſſenger on board ſaid ſloop, together with J. A. Hoffer, citizen of Boſton, and Capt. Chabert, alſo paſſenger on board ſaid ſloop all of whom on their oaths declare, that yeſterday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, being the firſt day of Auguſt inſtant they were at a diſtance of two miles from the Light-Houſe, in Narraganſett Bay, in ſaid ſloop bound to Newport; when being oppoſite to the ſame, a Britiſh ſhip of war the Africa, commanded by Home, fired a cannon ſhot at ſaid ſloop, as a ſignal to bring her to; that the ſloop, had then American colours flying; that the Maſter obeying the ſignal; ſoon perceived two boats coming to the ſloop, from the ſhip of war, which boats were manned by a part of the crew of this ſhip, and out of which came four or five officers, two of them appearing to be higher in command than the others, ordered the Capt. of the ſaid ſloop to go near to the ſhip with which order he complied, and ſoon anchored a ſtern of the ſaid ſhip; that in the mean time, the officers aſked the ſaid maſter of the ſloop, ſeveral queſtions, particularly if he had any paſſengers on board, and anſwering to this queſtion in the affirmative, was told by them they came on purpoſe to take the late French Miniſter M. Fauchet whom they knew to be on board with deſpatches; that the maſter and paſſengers then, informed them that M. Fauchet had left the ſloop in the morning at Stonington, where they had been detained two days, by contrary winds; and that he had alſo this morning left Stonington aforeſaid, on horſeback with his deſpatches and public papers, which were all taken out of paſte board boxes; as proof of the laſt aſſertion, ſhewed the ſaid boxes empty, five in number, that M. Fauchet had really left; the officers not ſatisfied with the anſwers given, ſaid their orders were poſitive, and directed them to ſearch all the trunks of the paſſengers, at which proceeding they hoped no one on board would be hurt, as their duty required the ſame, that they accordingly had all the trunks and boxes in the cabin opened, and not finding any papers they went into the hold where having ordered M. Fauchet's ſervant to open the trunks of his maſter, they had them emptied in preſence of all the paſſengers, and out of one of the trunks they took a bundle of papers, which they gave to one of the officers in care, when the ſearch went on for the other trunks; that they then aſked for two other trunks, of M. Fauchet's, ſaying that they had notice of four trunks ſhipped on board the ſaid ſloop, and ſeeing ſeveral other trunks ſtowed about, they, the ſaid officers, demanded the owners, that one of theſe belonging to Capt. Chabert, afore named a gentleman engaged in commercial and ſtationering buſineſs was overhauled, and the papers conſiſting chiefly of ſea books, or journals, examined and put aſide with a tin box, containing ſome papers with letters directed to different perſons in France; that they then fell upon the trunk of M. Pichon, which as they found heavy, they deſired to have it opened, threatening as no one ſtepped forward with the key to break the lock thereof; that M. Pichon then went forward and opened the trunk, which proved to be full of written papers under clothes; theſe thrown out, they obſerved that it was the trunk of M. Fauchet's Secretary, and that its containing ſuch a quantity of papers, was ſufficient reaſon for taking it on board the ſhip, for the inſpection of the Captain of the ſhip; that an officer went on board the ſhip with ſuch papers as he thought proper to take with him, that he might receive the orders of the commanding officer relative thereto and relative to further proceedings, that this officer ſoon returned and permitted the ſloop to depart, ſaying that the main object being miſſed, no further detention was neceſſary, and returning the papers which he had taken on board the ſhip, and that the two boats having left the ſloop, after a detention of two hours. She came to ſail and arrived at Newport in the evening.

(Signed THOMAS BLISS,
LEWIS A. PICHON,
J. A. HOFFER, and
CHABERT.

In teſtimony that the aforeſaid declaration was made before me the aforenamed Public Notary, as is above ſet forth, and on the ſecond day of Auguſt, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety five, and the twentieth year of American Independance—I have hereunto ſet my hand and notarial ſeal, the day and year aforeſaid.

(L. S.) Signed, CRIST. ELLERY,
Public Notary.

Certifié conforme à l'expedition qui ſera enregiſtrée en la Chancellerie du Conſulat de la Republique Francaiſe à Boſton ce 19 Thermidor, de l'an 3 de la République Francaiſe, une et indiviſible

Le Conſul de la Republique Francaiſe a Boſton.
MOZARD.

MILITARY COMMISSION.

Condemnation and Execution of several Members of the Convention.

At half past twelve o'Clock, the Commission condemned to Death, ROMME, DUQUESNOY, DUROY, BOURBOTTE, SOUBRANY and GOUJON, convicted of being accomplices, in the dreadful events which took place, 20 h, May,—of having conspired against the Republic—aimed at the dissolution of the National Representatives and the assassination of her Members.

PEYSARD, on account of his having been less violent and rebellious in his conduct, though at the same time, convicted, by his own confession, of having moved for the removal of the constituted authorities, as re-organized since the 9 h Thermidor,—the Commission condemned him to transportation.

FORESTIER, not having been proved to have taken an active part in the events of the 20th May—the Committee of General Safety, who may order what they find convenient relative to him.

After judgement had been pronounced, GOUJON said, There is my portrait, which I beseech you to return to my wife.

DUQUESNOY. I trust you with this letter, it contains my adieu to my friends and my wife. I desire my blood may be the last innocent blood, which shall be shed.—May it consolidate the Republic.—*Vive la Republique.*

BOURBOTTE. The enemies to liberty, are those who asked for my blood. My last vow—my last sigh shall be for my country.

The condemned put on the bureau, their pocket books a letter and a Deputy ticket.

DUROY, BOURBOTTE and SOUBRANY were put in the cart at one o'clock, P. M.

DUROY, when in the yard of the Tribunal pointing to some of the members of the Commission said, "*There are the assassins who enjoy their own work! O, how unhappy am I, to have failed in attempting to put an end to my existence! Were these hands of mine made to be tied by a Common Executioner! Enjoy! Enjoy the spectacle, Messieurs Aristocrats!*"

He uttered violent invectives against many who were in the yard.

SOUBRANY, only said, "*Let me die.*"

BOURBOTTE was executed the last—He said on the scaffold, "*We are not guilty! Adieu till our next meeting!*"

ROMME, DUQUESNOY and GUIJON, killed themselves, as soon as judgment had been pronounced.

The army has been much agitated by the seditious movements at Paris. They are not less full of indignation at the new atrocities which have been committed at Toulon. They call down on the authors the National vengeance.

The Adj. Gen. Charpentier, presented 24 standards taken in *Luxembourg*. The garrison, he stated to have consisted of 11,187 men; with 819 cannon, 16,944 small arms, 1,530,000 wt. Powder, and 4 3,000 wt. lead, and the same quantity of Copper.

A denunciation done and signed by Page and Bruble against the Deputies from *Hispaniola*, was this Day sent to the Committees.

A letter from the Verificator in chief of assignats, read this day, announces the burning of 25 00 000 of Assignates at the place formerly belonging to the Capuchi nuns. This sum was raised partly from the sale of National property, and partly by the Taxes.

Letters from Saintes of the 21st Prarial, June 9th, states that BARRERE had arrived in that town for the purpose of being carried before the criminal tribunal of the lower Charente, by which he is to be tried. He is treated with some respect.

CHARLESTON, (South Carolina) July 21.

Came to anchor in the road, ship Charleston, Conolly, from Senegal, with 330 slaves, bound to Savannah, but was obliged to put into this port from contrary winds, and want of provisions.

Letters from Savannah mention, that copies of the Treaty had been received there from the Northward, and that it was highly reprobated by the citizens of that place.

July 31.

The Hon. John Rutledge, late Chief Justice of this State, sailed this day for Baltimore in the ship Swift Packet, on his way to the seat of government, having accepted the offered office of Chief Justice of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.

Capt. M. Namara, of the brig Fair American, in 42 days from the Cape de Verd Islands, informs, that previous to his sailing from thence, an English fleet, bound to the East Indies, consisting of 17 sail of men of war, touched there for refreshment.

Capt. Davidson of the brig Betsy, 26 days from Cayenne, informs that five sail had arrived from France, after 30 days passage. They were gun boats, each mounting three 24 pounders, and two brigs each of sixteen guns. They brought intelligence of 500 men being to sail the day after them for Cayenne, to protect the colony. They brought the unfortunate men, Collot D' Herbois and Billaud Varennes, who were obliged to live during the whole voyage in the forecastle, as the Captain of their vessel told Captain Davidson. One of them is to be confined in the fort, the other is to be sent to one of the plantations of the republic, and both kept close prisoners.

The Governor of Cayenne, Commodore, and all the officers dined on board the Betsy on the fourth of July, who fired fifteen guns in honor of the day.

August 11.

Late last evening a gentleman, just arrived from Newport, called on the Editor and removed the doubts expressed under the Boston head in the first page of this paper relative to despatches from Mr. Munroe to Mr. Randolph having fallen into the hands of the British, and having been opened by them. The circumstances are as follow:

The despatches were on board an American vessel that fell in with the British ship Argonaut, the Captain of which took her and sent her to Halifax, having opened the despatches and sent a copy of them by her. The Argonaut afterwards put the originals on board a vessel bound to the same place; and in the care of a British officer named Apthorp. This vessel was taken by the French p[illegible]ette and sent into Newport.—There our informant saw the open despatches in the hands of Mr. Gardner, who said he had read them, and mentioned some important parts of a very lengthy letter from Mr. Munroe.

Mr. Munroe writes, that the treaty had come indirectly to the knowledge of the French government, who were much dissatisfied with it. The committee of safety called on him for information, which he owned he could not give, telling them he had nothing to do with it, that it was an operation of his government out of his province, for which he could not therefore be accountable. He mentions his situation to have altered materially in consequence of the jealousy the treaty had created.

The Packet contained also a letter from our Consul at Bourdeaux, nearly to the same purport as Mr. Munroe's.

This information is important as it exhibits another trait of the friendly regard of the British for us, and also as it gives an insight into the disposition produced in France by our proposed treaty with Britain.

BOSTON, August 12.

From a careful perusal of the Belfast "Northern Star, "one of the best papers in Europe, we have formed the opinion, that the Emperor of Germany, notwithstanding his acceptance of the English loan, will ere long make peace with France. The States of the Empire, have again been convened on the subject; and Prussia is in earnest in the Peace it has made: These with the surrender of the important city of Luxembourg, must certainly induce him to close a war, which has cost him all his revenue, and 170,000 active subjects. England and Russia, are, however, unwearied in their exertions to prevent it; and have entered into mutual alliances to second those exertions. To these it is said, the emperor has acceded; and is now the ally of Russia. From the south, we here rumours of a peace with Spain; but there cannot be reliance placed on them. In France, plenty begins to take place of the late distressing scarcity; the harvests promise abundance. The people are quiet. The Convention are busily employed in organizing a new Constitution; which from what we have read, we anticipate will be as nearly similar to the Constitution of the United States, as the genius of the people, and the extent of the Republic will admit, while the armies are paving the way for an advantageous peace. The Toulon insurrection is no more; but we do not learn, that the French fleet is at sea, in the Mediterranean. Ireland is as tranquil as a nation so much oppressed can be. A Dutch navy was on the point of departure for sea in June; among the commanders we do not see Capt. Barney, as was reported.

NEWPORT, August 12.

On Friday last the Citizens of Newport legally assembled in Town Meeting at the State-House, and appointed a Committee of Eleven, to take into Consideration the Treaty now pending between his Britannic Majesty and the United States, and to report thereon to the Citizens on Thursday next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, to which Time the Town-Meeting, holden on Friday, is adjourned.

These Citizens of the Town Newport (says a Correspondent) who cherish Liberty, and are not disposed to submit to British Insolence, will undoubtedly attend at the State House on Thursday, to express their Detestation of the Treaty.

MARRIED]—At Little Compton by the Rev. Mr. Briggs, Mr JOSEPH BURRELL, of the City of Hudson, to Mrs. PHEBE COOK, Widow of the late Mr. Godfrey COOK.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY:

Mr. BARBER,

The demands of the British Capt. Home, addressed to the Governor of Rhode-Island, were delivered in a strain so peculiarly indecent, that it is a subject of desirable information, even to those who are acquainted with the extent of his requisition.—As the style of an official letter it may serve as a contrast to the meekness of Mr. Jay's to Lord Grenville—As the more important index to the disposition of the British Cabinet, it is equally conspicuous—The inferior agents of a corrupt government generally speak its mind, without its dissimulation.—Treachery and insolence in them (if we except the acrimony adopted in the medium) are simply communications from higher powers.—And it will serve to show us that the trial which our *new friends* have insisted on, is nearly over. If the present experiments on us succeed, they cannot doubt that every valuable quality in the spirit of '75 is precipitated to the bottom.—The above, Sir, I hope will satisfy you of the propriety of inserting the following letter in your next Mercury—I have every reason to suppose the copy to be accurate

CORRESPONDENT.

British Consul's Letter to the Governor of Rhode-Island.

"*Newport, Aug.* 3. 1795.

"SIR—The following is a copy of a letter I received from Capt. Home, of his Britannic Majesty's ship, and which I take the earliest opportunity of forwarding to your Excellency."

Capt. Home's Letter to the British Consul.

"I did expect to have had the pleasure of seeing you on board the Africa, but as that has not been the case, I am obliged to send an officer to you under these circumstances, and to desire that you would lay my letter before the Governor or other chief Magistrate of the Island, which is to contain these several requests—First, that there may be delivered up to me immediately an officer who was taken out of a British sloop while in Newport and confined on board the French frigate in R. I. this violent proceeding being contrary to the laws of all nations—In the second place, that you may receive the aid of the Civil power in this Island to send on board the Africa all British or others who have been Captured in any Vessel and set at Liberty in these states, not a feigned and pretended aid but such as our nation has a right to expect from the United States, with whom we are at peace and amity—And thirdly, that I may be permitted to buy such refreshments as my ships Company are in want of—and that in case I should send my own boats on shore my people and officers shall not be liable to insults from any of the inhabitants or others of whatever description and to represent in plain terms to the Governor that any officer who carries this, or any other officer or people whom I may send on necessary just and lawful occasions receive any insult from any Individual whether in the nature of a mob or otherwise I will immediately come in with his Majesty's Ship under my command and protect my own people, and further if the government of States here in such cases as I have mentioned are guilty of such a breach of neutrality I will then look upon myself as not bound to observe the neutrality of these ports, and that I am resolved to be treated in these states in the same manner as the officers of the French Republic, and I am the more plain in my present demands, as I have received a hint that if I send my people on shore while the Medusa lies in Newport they will be considered as spies in this Case I want to spy nothing—I am in full possession of every Intelligence regarding that ship which I want to be possessed of and I require a written answer from the Governor of Rhode-Island to the demands and without loss of time."

AUTHENTIC.

BRITISH CONDUCT.

Be it known, unto all it may concern, that on the day of the date hereof, before me, Christopher Ellery, Public notary for the County of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, and Providence Plantations, in the United States of America, came Thomas Bliss, master of the sloop Peggy, of Newport, just arrived from New-York, and Louis Andrew Pichon, former Secretary of the Legation of the French to the United States, passenger on board said sloop, together with J. A. Hoffer, citizen of Boston, and Capt. Chabert, also passenger on board said sloop all of whom on their oaths declare, that yesterday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, being the first day of August instant they were at a distance of two miles from the Light-House, in Narraganset Bay, in said sloop bound to Newport; when being opposite to the same, a British ship of war the Africa, commanded by Home, fired a cannon shot at said sloop, as a signal to bring her to; that the sloop, had then American colours flying; that the Master obeying the signal; soon perceived two boats coming to the sloop, from the ship of war, which boats were manned by a part of the crew of this ship, and out of which came four or five officers, two of them appearing to be higher in command than the others, ordered the Capt. of the said sloop to go near to the ship with which order he complied, and soon anchored astern of the said ship; that in the mean time, the officers asked the said master of the sloop, several questions, particularly if he had any passengers on board, and answering to this question in the affirmative, was told by them they came on purpose to take the late French Minister M. Fauchet whom they knew to be on board with despatches; that the master and passengers then, informed them that M. Fauchet had left the sloop in the morning at Stonington, where they had been detained two days, by contrary winds; and that he had also this morning left Stonington aforesaid, on horseback with his despatches and public papers, which were all taken out of paste board boxes; as proof of the last assertion, shewed the said boxes empty, five in number, that M. Fauchet had really left; the officers not satisfied with the answers given, said their orders were positive, and directed them to search all the trunks of the passengers, at which proceeding they hoped no one on board would be hurt, as their duty required the same, that they accordingly had all the trunks and boxes in the cabin opened, and not finding any papers they went into the hold where having ordered M. Fauchet's servant to open the trunks of his master, they had them emptied in presence of all the passengers, and out of one of the trunks they took a bundle of papers, which they gave to one of the officers in care, when the search went on for the other trunks; that they then asked for two other trunks, of M. Fauchet's, saying that they had notice of four trunks shipped on board the said sloop, and seeing several other trunks stowed about, they, the said officers, demanded the owners, that one of these belonging to Capt. Chabert, afore named a gentleman engaged in commercial and featureing business was overhauled, and the papers consisting chiefly of sea books, or journals, examined and put aside with a tin box, containing some papers with letters directed to different persons in France; that they then fell upon the trunk of M. Pichon, which as they found heavy, they desired to have it opened, threatening as no one stepped forward with the key to break the lock thereof; that M. Pichon then went forward and opened the trunk, which proved to be full of written papers under clothes; these thrown out, they observed that it was the trunk of M. Fauchet's Secretary, and that its containing such a quantity of papers, was sufficient reason for taking it on board the ship, for the inspection of the Captain of the ship; that an officer went on board the ship with such papers as he thought proper to take with him, that he might receive the orders of the commanding officer relative thereto and relative to further proceedings, that this officer soon returned and permitted the sloop to depart, saying that the main object being missed, no further detention was necessary, and returning the papers which he had taken on board the ship, and that the two boats having left the sloop, after a detention of two hours. She came to sail and arrived at Newport in the evening.

(Signed THOMAS BLISS,
LEWIS A. PICHON,
J. A. HOFFER, and
CHABERT.

In testimony that the aforetaid declaration was made before me the afternamed Public Notary, as is above set forth, and on the second day of August, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, and the twentieth year of American Independence—I have hereunto set my hand and notarial seal, the day and year aforesaid.

(L. S.) Signed, CRIST. ELLERY,
Public Notary.

Certifié conforme à l' expedition qui sera enregistèr en la Chancellereie du Consulat de la Republique francaise à Boston ce 19 Thermidor, de l' an 3 de la République Francaise, une et indivisible

Le Consul de la Républtique Francaise a Boston.
MOZARD.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

ALTHO' an inviolable fidelity is due to national Treaties when once aſſented to by the contracting parties—they becoming then the ſupreme Law of the Land: Yet until they are thus ſolemnized there can be no impropriety in expoſing to the public view the unequal and dangerous conſequences that might enſue, to either of the ſaid powers, from ratifying a Treaty that might be then *only pending* between them.——Impreſſed with this political ſentiment, I will call for a moment the attention of my fellow-citizens to the Tenth Article of the Treaty now pending between Britain and the United States—it requiring but a moment to evince any intelligent perſon of the groſs impoſition attempted to be practiſed on them by this Treaty.—I do not ſelect this, from the other articles, becauſe it is the *only one* exceptionable; for the idea of reciprocity appears to have been equally rejected throughout the whole inſtrument. But this article is particularized from its being a more immediate and daring attack on the independence and privileges of the government of the United States.

This article declaring that "*Neither the debts due from individuals of the other, nor ſhares, nor monies which they may have in the public funds, or in the public or private banks, ſhall ever in any event of war or national differences be ſequeſtered or confiſcated it being unjuſt and impolitic that debts and engagements contracted and made by individuals having confidence in each other, and in their reſpective governments ſhould ever be deſtroyed or impaired by national differences and diſcontents,*" &c, excepting depoſits *only* truſted to public faith as monies placed in *public funds*, &c. totally repugnant to the principles eſtabliſhed by the late writers on the Law of Nations, among whom Vattel, page 427, ſays, that "If a nation has taken poſſeſſion of what belongs to another, if it refuſes to pay a debt, to repair an injury or to make a juſt ſatisfaction, the other may ſeize what belongs to it, and apply it to its own advantage, 'till it has obtained what is due for intereſt and damage, or keep it as a pledge 'till a full ſatisfaction has been made." And again, he ſays, page 428, That "He who makes uſe of reprisals againſt a nation on the goods of its members indiſcriminately, cannot be taxed with ſeizing the wealth of an innocent perſon for the debt of another: for in this caſe the ſovereign is to recompenſe thoſe of his ſubjects on whom the reprisals fall; this is the debt of the ſtate or nation of which each citizen ought only to ſupport his quota."—This article is alſo unjuſt and impolitic to the United States.—For in prohibiting the right of ſequeſtration and confiſcation it alſo relinquiſhes the moſt powerful engine that the American Government has to deter Britain from offering juſt cauſes for war to the United States, while Britain from the ſuperiority of her navy will yet retain all thoſe advantages which reſult from that national right which this pact ſurrenders. Being deprived of this right what is there left for the United States to have reſourſe to, which may have the leaſt ſhaddow of influence upon the Britiſh miniſtry to prevent them from violating the rights of our citizens, of equal importance, to America, with the right of confiſcation?—Have we a navy that can annoy their commerce or enervate their maratime towns in caſe of national inſults?—Surely not a veſſel: while on the other hand Britain has on foot a powerful armament. Can we pour a land army into the boſom of Britain?—Certainly not, unleſs we ſhould again be ſo fortunate as to meet with the aſſiſtance of our faithful allies.—But while we are in poſſeſſion of this natural right, the Britiſh Creditors will ever view it as good policy to reſtrain their miniſtry from offering national inſults or acts of hoſtilities to the United States, leaſt their property thereby might be put into jeopardy.—This paciſic diſpoſition cannot under ſuch circumſtances but be predominant with the miniſtry as long as the creditors to the citizens of the United States proceed from ſo influential claſs of citizens in Britain as her merchants.

Thus we, at one bluſh, ſee that this article is wholly unequal and has a greater tendency to render the Government of the United States ingregric and contemptible than any meaſure contemplated by Britain ſince the year 1775.

FAIR PLAY.

The following was received here yeſterday in a Hand-Bill, viz.

To the CITIZENS *of* NEW-YORK.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

HAVING been called upon to act as your Chairman, when you met for the purpoſe of expreſſing your ſentiments on the ſubject of the pending Treaty, between the United States of America and Great-Britain; and having, I flatter myſelf, acted with an impartiality, that ſhould always mark the character of a Chairman of ſo reſpectable a Community; I, now, purſuing the ſame path, ſubmit to your peruſal, the anſwer I have been honoured with from the *Preſident of the United States*; which as it relates to his official ſtation and the ſprings of his action, cannot fail of being highly ſatisfactory to you.

The Preſident under date of the 12th inſt. obſerves, "That every act of his adminiſtration "has had in view the happineſs of his fellow-"citizens; that his ſyſtem for the attainment of "this object has uniformly been, to overlook "all perſonal, local and partial conſiderations; "to contemplate the United States as one great "whole; to conſide, that ſudden impreſſions, "when erroneous, would yield to candid re-"flection; and to conſult only the ſubſtential "and permanent intereſts of his country; that "he has not departed from this line of conduct "on the occaſion which has produced the reſo-"lutions contained in the letter addreſſed to "him.

"Without a predilection for his own judge-"ment, he has weighed, with attention every "argument which has at any time been brought "into view; but the conſtitution is the guide "which he never can abandon. "ſigned to the Preſident, the pow[illegible]ng "Treaties, with the advice and conſent of the "Senate. It was doubtleſs ſuppoſed that theſe "two branches of Government, would combine "without paſſion, and with the beſt "means of information, thoſe facts and "principles upon which the ſucceſs of our foreign "relations will always depend; that they ought "not to ſubſtitute for their own conviction, the "opinions of others, or to ſeek truth through "any channel but that of a temperate and well "informed inveſtigation.

"Under this perſuaſion he had reſolved on "the manner of executing the duty before him. "To the high reſponſibility attached to it, he "ſubmits; and that while he feels the moſt "lively gratitude for the many inſtances of ap-"probation from his country, he can no other-"wiſe deſerve it, than by obeying the dictates "of his conſcience," &c,

WILLIAM S. SMITH.

New York Auguſt 15, 1795

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
Diſtrict of Newport, Auguſt 17.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Sally Eſt eck;	Hudſon
—— Peggy, Bliſs,	New York
—— Friendſh p, Peterſon,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Lively, Bliſs,	Philadelphia
—— Franklin, Baſſel,	New Bedford
—— Leopard, Sheaſman,	Providence
—— Aurora, Gahoone,	New York
Schooner Betſy, D man,	St. Thomas's

PROPOSALS *for carrying the* MAILS *of the* UNITED STATES, *on the following Poſt Roads, will be received at the General Poſt Office until the* 15*th day of October next.*

MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE-ISLAND.

15 FROM Taunton to Providence, *once a week.*

Leave Taunton every Wedneſday by 5 A. M. arrive at Providence by 12 A. M. Returning. Leave Providence by 1 P. M, and arrive at Taunton on 7 P. M.

16. From Taunton by Dighton and Somerſet to Warren once a week.

Leave Taunton on Wedneſday by 5, A. M. and arrive at Warren by 10 A. M. Returning. Leave Warren in two hours and arrive at Taunton by 6 P. M.

17. From New Bedford to Newport, Tewerhill, Wetterly in Rhode-Iſland and to Stonington Point and New-London, in Connecticut *once a week*

Leave New Bedford on Tueſday 7. A. M. arrive at Newport by 3 P. M. Leave Newport on Wedneſday by 9 A. M. and arrive at New-London on Thurſday by 10 A. M. Returning. Leave New-London every Thurſday by noon, arrive at Newport on Friday by 6 P. M. Leave Newport, Saturday, or Monday by 8 A. M. and arrive at New Bedford by 5 P. M.

18. From Boſton by Providence (Eaſt Greenwich) (Warren and Briſtol) to Newport *twice a week.*

Leave Boſton every Tueſday and Friday by 6. A. M. arrive at Providence by 6. P. M. Leave Providence on Wedneſday and Saturday by 7 A. M. arrive at Eaſt-Greenwich by 10 A. M. on Wedneſday at Warren on Saturday by 9 A. M. and at Newport ſame days by 4 P. M. Returning. Leave Newport on Tueſday and Thurſday by 4, P. M. arrive at Briſtol on Wedneſday and Friday by 8 A. M. at Warren by 10 A. M. at Providence by noon, and at Boſton on Thurſday by noon.

RHODE-ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT

19 From Providence by Norwich, New London, Saybrook, Killingworth and Guilford to New Haven, *twice a week.* Leave Providence every Wedneſday and Saturday by 6 A. M. and arrive at Norwich by 6 P. M. Leave Norwich on Thurſday and Monday by 7 A. M. arrive at Killingworth by 6 P. M. Leave Killingworth on Tueſday and Friday by 6 A. M. and arrive at New-Haven by 3 P. M. Returning. Leave New Haven on Monday and Wedneſday by 7 A. M. arrive at Saybrook by 6 P. M. Leave Saybrook on Tueſday on Thurſday by 6 A. M. arrive at New London by 11 A. M. at Norwich by 2 P. M. and at Providence on Wedneſday and Friday by noon. *Note the ſame as at road no 7.*

Note 1. The Poſt Maſter General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previouſly ſtipulating an adequate compenſation for any extra expence that may be occaſioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour ſhall be allowed for opening and cloſing the mail at all offices where no particular time is ſpecified.

Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times preſcribed in any contract, the contractor ſhall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail whereby the mails deſtined for ſuch depending mail loſe a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars ſhall be incurred.

Note 4. Newſpapers as well as letters are to be ſent in the mails; and if any perſon making propoſals deſires to carry newſpapers other than thoſe conveyed in the mail for his own emolument, he muſt ſtate in his propoſals for what ſum he will carry it with that emolument and for what ſum without emolument.

Note 5. The contracts are to be in operation, on the 1ſt of January 1795.

Note 6. Should any perſons making propoſals deſire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above ſpecified, he muſt ſtate in his propoſals ſuch alterations and the difference they will make in the terms of contract.

Note 7. Perſons making propoſals are deſired to ſtate their prices by the year. Contractors may receive their pay quarterly.

General Poſt Office,
Philad. July 27, 1795.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM.
Poſt Maſter-General.

July 28.

...ut of elegant bound

BOOKS,

to be diſpoſed of at private SALE, at Meſſrs. GARDNER & DEAN's Auction Room. Alſo, a pretty Aſſorment of PLAYS and MAGAZINES.

Newport, Auguſt 18, 1795.

THEATRE, NEWPORT.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Auguſt 19 h[illegible]
Will be preſented a COMEDY, call'd
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
To which will be added a FARCE *(never performed here)* call'd
SEEING IS BELIEVING.
The Performance to begin exactly at Seven o'Clock.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.
GENERAL TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Newport, Auguſt 17th, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Tranſfer of the Debt due to this State, from the United States, will commence at this Office on the 25th Inſtant, and be continued until the ſame be compleated: Therefore all Perſons poſſeſſed of the Abſtracts of the State Debt iſſued ſince the 28th of February laſt, are requeſted to bring or ſend them in, and receive therefor ſuch Payment as is ſpecified by the Act of the General Aſſembly paſſed at January Seſſion, A. D. 1795, entitled "An Act making Proviſion for the Tranſfer of the Stock of the United States belonging to this State, to the individual Creditors thereof."

H. SHERBURNE, *General Treaſurer.*

RHODE-ISLAND DISTRICT.

BY Virtue of a Warrant from the Hon. HENRY MARCHANT, Eſquire, Judge of the District Court of Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict, there will be expoſed to Sale at Public Auction, at the Coffee-Houſe, kept by Mr. Thomas Townſend, in Newport, on Thurſday the Third Day of September, preciſely at 12 o'Clock; ſix Bags, and one Barrel of COFFEE and Two Bales of COTTON.

W. PECK, *Marſhal*
Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict.

Providence, Auguſt 11, 1795.

SUPERVISOR's OFFICE,
Providence, Auguſt 7 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, that for the Purpoſe of receiving the *Entries* and *Duties* required by the Act of the Congreſs of the United States intitled "An Act laying Duties upon Carriages for the Conveyance of Perſons" Attendance will be given in the ſeveral Counties of this Diſtrict, or State, on every Day (Sundays excepted) in the Month of September next, by the following Auxilliary Officers of Inſpection, viz.

In the County of Providence, by Nathaniel Cuſhing, Eſq; at this Office, in Providence.

In the County of Newport, by George Sears, Eſq, in Newport.

In the County of Waſhington, by Daniel E. Updike, Eſq; in North Kingſtown.

In the County of Kent, by Thomas Arnold, Eſq; in Eaſt-Greenwich.

In the County of Briſtol, by Samuel Boſworth, Eſq; at Briſtol.

Printed Blanks, for the Purpoſe of making the ſaid *Entries*, will be lodged at the ſaid ſeveral Offices.

JOHN S. DEXTER, Surveyor
of the Revenue for the
Diſtrict of Rhode-Iſland.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

Weſt-India and New-England

RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe, Barrel or Caſe,
MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, for retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel.
BROWN SUGAR, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
FLOUR, by the Barrel,
A Quantity of WINDOW GLASS of different Sizes, by the Box—and ſundry DWELLING HOUSES, ſituated in different Parts of this Town.

Any Perſon having a Houſe and about 20 Acres of Land, within 3 Miles of this Town, to diſpoſe of, may hear of a Purchaſer by applying to him.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs in all its Branches—And has now on Hand, a conſiderable Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Aug. 17, 1795.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

ALTHO' an inviolable fidelity is due to national Treaties when once affented to by the contracting parties—they becoming then the ſupreme Law of the Land: Yet until they are thus ſolemnized there can be no impropriety in expoſing to the public view the unequal and dangerous conſequences that might enſue, to either of the ſaid powers, from ratifying a Treaty that might be then *only pending* between them.——Impreſſed with this political ſentiment, I will call for a moment the attention of my fellow-citizens to the Tenth Article of the Treaty now pending between Britain and the United States—it requiring but a moment to evince any intelligent perſon of the groſs impoſition attempted to be practiſed on them by this Treaty.—I do not ſelect this, from the other articles, becauſe it is the *only one* exceptionable; for the idea of reciprocity appears to have been equally rejected throughout the whole inſtrument. But this article is particularized from its being a more immediate and daring attack on the independence and privileges of the government of the United States.

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WILLIAM S. SMITH.

New York Auguſt 15, 1795

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, Auguſt 17.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Sally Ellſworth,	Hudſon
—— Peggy, Bliſs,	New York
—— Friendſhip, Peterſon,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Lively, Bliſs,	Philadelphia
—— Franklin, Baſſel,	New Bedford
—— Leopard, Shearman,	Providence
—— Aurora, Gahoone,	New York
Schooner Betſy, Dyman,	St. Thomas's

PROPOSALS *for carrying the* MAILS *of the* UNITED STATES, *on the following Poſt Roads, will be received at the General Poſt Office until the* 15*th day of October next.*

MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE-ISLAND.

15 FROM Taunton to Providence, *once a week.*

Leave Taunton every Wedneſday by 5 A. M. arrive at Providence by 11 A. M. Returning. Leave Providence by 1 P. M, and arrive at Taunton on 7 P. M.

16. From Taunton by Dighton and Somerſet to Warren once a week.

Leave Taunton on Wedneſday by 5, A. M. and arrive at Warren by 10 A. M. Returning. Leave Warren in two hours and arrive at Taunton by 6 P. M.

17. From New-Bedford to Newport, Towerhill, Weſterly in Rhode-Iſland and to Stonington Point and New-London, in Connecticut *once a week.*

Leave New Bedford on Tueſday 7. A. M. arrive at Newport by 3 P. M. Leave Newport on Wedneſday by 9 A. M. and arrive at New London on Thurſday by 10 A. M. Returning. Leave New-London every Thurſday by noon, arrive at Newport on Friday by 6 P. M. Leave Newport, Saturday, or Monday by 8 A. M. and arrive at New Bedford by 5 P. M.

18. From Boſton by Providence (Eaſt Greenwich) (Warren and Briſtol) to Newport *twice a week.*

Leave Boſton every Tueſday and Friday by 6. A. M. arrive at Providence by 6. P. M. Leave Providence on Wedneſday and Saturday by 7 A. M. arrive at Eaſt-Greenwich by 10 A. M. on Wedneſday at Warren on Saturday by 9 A. M. and at Newport ſame days by 4 P. M. Returning. Leave Newport on Tueſday and Thurſday by 4; P. M. arrive at Briſtol on Wedneſday and Friday by 8 A. M. at Warren by 10 A. M. at Providence by noon, and at Boſton on Thurſday by noon.

RHODE-ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT.

19 From Providence by Norwich, New London, Saybrook, Killingworth and Guilford to New Haven, *twice a week.* Leave Providence every Wedneſday and Saturday by 6 A. M. and arrive at Norwich by 6 P. M. Leave Norwich on Thurſday and Monday by 7 A. M. arrive at Killingworth by 6 P. M. Leave Killingworth on Tueſday and Friday by 6 A. M. and arrive at New-Haven by 3 P. M. Returning. Leave New-Haven on Monday and Wedneſday by 7 A. M. arrive at Saybrook by 6 P. M. Leave Saybrook on Tueſday on Thurſday by 6 A. M. arrive at New London by 11 A. M. at Norwich by 2 P. M. and at Providence on Wedneſday and Friday by noon. *Note the ſame as at road no 7.*

Note 1. The Poſt Maſter General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previouſly ſtipulating an adequate compenſation for any extra expence that may be occaſioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour ſhall be allowed for opening and cloſing the mail at all offices where no particular time is ſpecified.

Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times preſcribed in any contract, the contractor ſhall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail whereby the mails deſtined for ſuch depending mail loſe a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars ſhall be incurred.

Note 4. Newſpapers as well as letters are to be ſent in the mails; and if any perſon making propoſals deſires to carry newſpapers other than thoſe conveyed in the mail for his own emolument, he muſt ſtate in his propoſals for what ſum he will carry it with that emolument and for what ſum without emolument.

Note 5. The contracts are to be in operation, on the 1ſt of January 1795.

Note 6 Should any perſons making propoſals deſire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above ſpecified, he muſt ſtate in his propoſals ſuch alterations and the difference they will make in the terms of contract.

Note 7. Perſons making propoſals are deſired to ſtate their prices by the year. Contractors may receive their pay quarterly.

General Poſt Office,
Philad. July 27, 1795.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM.
Poſt Maſter-General.

July 28.

...ut of elegant bound

BOOKS,

to be diſpoſed of at private SALE, at Meſſrs. GARDNER & DEAN's Auction Room. Alſo, a pretty aſſorment of PLAYS and MAGAZINES.

Newport, Auguſt 18, 1795.

THEATRE, NEWPORT.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Auguſt 19 ha Will be preſented a COMEDY, call'd

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,

To which will be added a FARCE *(never performed here)* call'd

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

The Performance to begin exactly at Seven o'Clock.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

GENERAL TREASURER'S OFFICE,

Newport, Auguſt 17th, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Transfer of the Debt due to this State, from the United States, will commence at this Office on the 25th Inſtant, and be continued until the ſame be compleated. Therefore all Perſons poſſeſſed of the Abſtracts of the State Debt iſſued ſince the 24th of February laſt, are requeſted to bring or ſend them in, and receive therefor ſuch Payment as is ſpecified by the Act of the General Aſſembly paſſed at January Seſſion, A. D. 1795, entitled "An Act making Proviſion for the Tranſfer of the Stock of the United States belonging to this State, to the individual Creditors thereof."

H. SHERBURNE, *General Treaſurer.*

RHODE-ISLAND DISTRICT.

BY Virtue of a Warrant from the Hon. HENRY MARCHANT, Eſquire, Judge of the Diſtrict Court of Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict, there will be expoſed to Sale at Public Auction, at the Coffee-Houſe, kept by Mr. Thomas Townſend, in Newport, on Thurſday the Third Day of September, preciſely at 12 o'Clock; ſix Bags, and one Barrel of COFFEE, and Two Bales of COTTON.

W. PECK, *Marſhal*
Rhode-Iſland Diſtrict.

Providence, Auguſt 11, 1795.

SUPERVISOR's OFFICE,

Providence, Auguſt 7 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, that for the Purpoſe of receiving the *Entries* and *Duties* required by the Act of the Congreſs of the United States intitled "An Act laying Duties upon Carriages for the Conveyance of Perſons" Attendance will be given in the ſeveral Counties of this Diſtrict, or State, on every Day (Sundays excepted) in the Month of September next, by the following Auxilliary Officers of Inſpection, viz.

In the County of Providence, by Nathaniel Cuſhing, Eſq; at this Office, in Providence.

In the County of Newport, by George Sears, Eſq, in Newport.

In the County of Waſhington, by Daniel E. Updike, Eſq; in North-Kingſtown.

In the County of Kent, by Thomas Arnold, Eſq; in Eaſt-Greenwich.

In the County of Briſtol, by Samuel Boſworth, Eſq; at Briſtol.

Printed Blanks, for the Purpoſe of making the ſaid *Entries*, will be lodged at the ſaid ſeveral Offices.

JOHN S. DEXTER, Surperviſor of the Revenue for the Diſtrict of Rhode-Iſland.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

Weſt-India and New-England

RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe, Barrel or Caſe,
MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, for retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel.
BROWN SUGAR, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
FLOUR, by the Barrel,
A Quantity of WINDOW GLASS of different Sizes, by the Box—and ſundry DWELLING HOUSES, ſituated in different Parts of this Town.

Any Perſon having a Houſe and about 20 Acres of Land, within 3 Miles of this Town, to diſpoſe of, may hear of a Purchaſer by applying to him.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a final Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Aug. 17, 1795.

HARTFORD, [illegible].

The NEW THEATRE in this city was opened on Monday evening laft, with a celebrated comedy entitled, The DRAMATIST, preceded by a handfome and pertinent addrefs by Mr. HODGKINSON. From the fpecimen that has been given of the abilities of the performers, and the aflurance of the Managers that they will fo conduct the Theatre, that it may be juftly ftiled a *School of Morality*; it is prefumed, that it will be a great fource of inftruction and amufement to thofe who vifit it; and we will hazard the aflertion, notwithftanding the prejudices that fome have entertained againft it, that as an amufement, it is the moft innocent, and as a fource of inftruction it is the moft amufing of any that we have ever yet experienced. While the Theatre is well conducted, on chafte principles—when Vice is drawn in colours that will difguft, and Virtue painted with all its alluring charms, it is hoped it will meet the approbation and encouragement of the citizens, and of the neighbouring towns.

PROLOGUE,

On the Eftablifhment of a NEW THEATRE, in HARTFORD.

Written and fpoken by Mr. HODGKINSON.

HERE, while fair Peace fpreads her protecting wing,
Sciences and *Art*, fecure from danger, fpring,
Guarded by *Freedom*—ftrengthen'd by the *Laws*,
Their progrefs muft command the world's applaufe.

While thro' all Europe, horrid difcord reigns;
And the deftructive fword, crimfons her plains:
O! be it ours to fhelter the oppreft,
Here let them find *Peace*, *Liberty* and *Reft*;
Upheld by WASHINGTON, at whofe dread name
* Proud Anarchy retires, with fear and fhame.

Among the *Liberal Arts*, behold the *Stage*,
Rife, tho' oppos'd by ftern fanatic rage!
Prejudice fhrinks, and as the cloud gives way,
Reafon and *Candor*, brighten up the day.
No immorality, now ftains our page,
No vile obfcenity—in this bleft age.
Where *mild Religion* takes her heavenly reign,
The *Stage* the pureft precepts *muft* maintain:
If from this rule it fwerv'd at any time,
It was the *People's*, not the *Stages'* crime.
Let them fpurn ought that's out of *Virtue's* rule,
The *Stage* will ever be a *virtuous fchool*

And though 'mong Players fome there may be found,
Whofe conduct is not altogether found,
The *Stage* is not *alone* to this to blame,
Every profeffion, will have ftill the fame:
A virtuous Sentiment from Vice may come!
The *Libertine*, may praife a happy home;
Your remedy is good with fuch a teacher;
Imbibe the *precept*, but condemn the *Preacher*.

* *The Weftern Infurrection.*

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordfhire* and *Glouceftershire*.

[*Continued from our laft.*]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

THE PRICES of orchard produce are very fluctuating; varying with the quantity produced, and the quantity of ftock in hand. The prices of hops are not more uncertain than thofe of fruit liquors. One night's froft, in the fpring, has been known to raife the fpeculating price three-fold of what it was the preceding day.

The Price of Fruit. In the "great hit" of 1784, common Apples were fold at * 1 *s.* 6 *d* to 2 *s.* a fack (of 4 corn bufhels). Stire Apples 5 *s.* to 12 *s.* a fack; according to the foil, and fituation produced in. In 1786, a very fcarce year, common Apples were moftly fold to the fruit boats, for the Briftol market. Stire 10 *s.* to 13 *s.* per bag. This year; another hit of unufually fine fruit; common Apples 1 *s.* 6 *d* to 2 *s.* Stire 6 *s.* to 14 *s.* a bag. The former, the price in the vale; the latter, in the former!

Price of Liquor from the Prefs. That of *common cider* is generally fixed by a meeting of the Dealers, at Hereford fair, the 20th of October. In 1784, they injudicioufly (as has been intimated) fixed it too low; namely 14 *s.* the hogfhead (of 110 gallon) † the confequence was, farmers would not fell, and of courfe could not make (not having casks to hold the whole of their liquor) Some fharp frofts fet in, the principal part of the beft fruit entirely fpoilt, or materially injured; and the Dealers, before the making feafon was over, were glad to give 25 *s.* a hogfhead. In 1786, the Dealer's price was five guineas a hogfhead: a rare price. This year they have again fixed it unreafonably low; namely, 16 *s.* a hogfhead. The ordinary price of common cider, on a *par of years* is 25 *s* to two guineas a hogfhead.

[*To be continued*]

N. B. All the fums mentioned, are ftarling money.

* FRUIT MEASURE. *This is as vague, here, as it is in other places The dealers generally buy by the "feam," a kind of indeterminate meafure; or by the "bufhel;" containing two "bufhel baskets," holding more than a corn bufhel each. But by a* bufhel, *in common language, is generally meant* the corn bufhels (*of* 9½ *or* 10 *gallons*) level: *the* fack—*provincially* "bag"—*being reckoned* two "bufhels."

† FRUIT LIQUOR HOGSHEAD. *By a Hogfhead is underftood* 110 *gallons. But Hogfheads in general do not run exactly to that meafure; varying from* 105 *to* 115 *gallons, wine meafure.*

They are made very fubftantially, with oak ftaves and heads, with very ftrong afhen hoops and generally with 4, *or a greater number of iron hoops.*

The price of fuch casks varies with the demand. The ordinary price is a guinea. This year, the Cooper's taking the advantage of the feafon, have raifed them to a guinea and an half: So that the cafk is worth nearly twice as much as the liquor it can contain.

When liquor is fent in to the Dealers, they draw it off; and return the cafks, by the teams which brought them.

THOSE Perfons who claim as Heirs to the Eftate of DEBORAH WHITFORD, late of North Kingftown, deceafed, are requefted to apply forthwith, for their Demands, to

BENJAMIN FOWLER, *Adminiftrator.*

North Kingftown, July 30, 1795.

TO LET,

A Convenient Tenement on the North Side of the Parade.——Apply to ROBERT ROGERS.

Newport, Auguft 10, 1795.

WANTED,

As an APPRENTICE to the Bufinefs of TIN PLATE WORKING,

A Smart, Active LAD—between 10 and 14 Years of Age.—One out of the Country would be preferred.——Apply to JOSEPH MUMFORD.

Newport, Auguft 10, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a HOUSE, and about 30 Acres of LAND near the fame, about the Middle of the Iſland of Jamſtown, on the Eaſt Side thereof, bounding weſterly on the main Road, and eaſterly on the Sea.——It is well watered, and well walled.——For further Particulars, inquire of Peleg Carr, near the Premiſes, or of Samuel Carr, at the Ferry, near the Red-Market.

Jamestown, Auguft 10, 1795.

WHEREAS the Subſcribers were, by the Worſhipful Town Council of the Town of Eaſt Greenwich, on the Twenty-firſt Day of July laſt, appointed Adminiſtrators to the Eſtate of THOMAS FRY, Eſq; late of Eaſt Greenwich, deceaſed, with the Will annexed, and thereby empowered to adminiſter the Goods of ſaid deceaſed, not before adminiſtered by the Executors——Notice is therefore hereby given, to all Perſons having Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, without Six Months from the Date hereof; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment.

RICHARD MATHEWSON, } *Adminiſt.*
THOMAS TILLINGHAST, }

Eaſt-Greenwich, Auguſt 4, 1795.

THE Subſcriber hereby informs her Town and Country Friends, and the Public in general, That ſhe has moved from the Houſe of Mr. Walter Eaſton, near the Brick Market, to the Houſe belonging to Mr. Auguſtus Newman, on the North Side of Banniſter's Wharf; where ſhe has very convenient Accommodations for Boarding and Lodging.——Thoſe who may pleaſe to oblige her with their Company, may be aſſured of being waited upon with the greateſt Attention and Civility, at a reaſonable Rate, and of having their Favors moſt gratefully acknowledged, by their moſt obedient Servant,

MARY DOUBLEDAY.

Newport, Auguſt 3 1795.

THE Managers of the Little Compton United Congregational Society Lottery, hereby inform the Public, that the Drawing of the Second Claſs of ſaid Lottery will commence on the Third Monday in September next.

They requeſt all Perſons indebted for Tickets in the Firſt Claſs to make immediate Payment, and thoſe who drew Ticket Prizes to call and exchange them, alſo thoſe who drew Blanks, and are according to the Scheme entitled to a Quarter Ticket in the next Claſs, are deſired to call and take up their Tickets.

☞ Tickets for Sale by the Managers, and the Printer hereof.

Auguſt 1, 1795.

Juſt imported, via New-York,

And to be Sold very cheap for Caſh or Country Produce,

A complete and general Aſſortment of

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, by

Henry G. Champlin

Three Doors South from CARR's Ferry-Wharf, in Thames Street,

Who has alſo for Sale, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, SUGARS, &c.

He returns his Thanks to his former Cuſtomers in Town and Country, and hopes to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

Juſt, imported, *via* New-York,
AND TO BE SOLD
Cheap for Caſh, by

Benjamin Brenton,

A general Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, viz.

NANKEENS, ſtriped and plain,
Ribbons, of all Kinds,
Handkerchiefs,
Mens Gloves,
Ditto Hoſe,
Tammies,
Durants,
Calamancoes,
Moreens,
Taboreens,
Patent Laces,
Cambricks,
Linens,
Mode,
Black Gauze,
Muſlin Chintz Shawls,
Purple Ditto,
Olive Ditto,
Superfine Caſſimeres,
Broadcloths,
Corded Dimities,
Marſeilles Waiſtcoating,
Calico, of all kinds,
Furniture Calico, purple and Chocolate,
Fancy Chintzes,
Leylac Ditto,
Book Muſlin Handkerchiefs,
Book and Jaconet Muſlins,
A Variety of Luteſtrings,
Black Satin Florentine,
Satinets,
Ladies and Childrens Shoes, Slippers and Sandals,
Likewiſe—excellent Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea Teas, by the Dozen or ſingle Pound.

Juſt Publiſhed, by the Printer hereof; and ſold by JACOB RICHARDSON, *Eſq; at the Poſt-Office,*

AN

ORATION,

DELIVERED IN THE

BAPTIST MEETING-HOUSE

IN

NEWPORT,

JULY 4, A. D. 1795.

ON THE CELEBRATION OF THE NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

BY *WILLIAM HUNTER.*

SIMON DAVIS

HAS FOR SALE,

JAMAICA and Windward-Iſland RUM, by the Puncheon,
Holland GIN, by the ſingle Caſe, or Dozen,
A Pipe of Liſbon WINE,
Two Caſks of London PORTER, in Bottles,
SUGARS, clay'd and brown, by the Hogſhead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The beſt of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead, for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK, by the Barrel,
SOAP, by the Box.

FOR SALE, BY

John & Ebenezer Shearman,

Next Door North of LIBERTY CAP COFFEE HOUSE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

MADEIRA, Sherry, Calcavello, Liſbon and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Windward Iſland Rum, New-England Ditto, Holland Geneva, Brandy, London Brown Stout, London Porter, Sugars of divers Qualities, Molaſſes, Hyſon, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Raiſins, Window Glaſs, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10, Liverpool Pipes, Fiſh-Hooks of various Sizes, Nails, &c. &c.

Newport, June 8, 1795.

Clarke & Hammond

Have for Sale the following Articles, viz.

OLD Sherry Wine in Quarter-Caſks,
Beſt Malaga in Ditto,—and Teneriffe in Ditto,
Jamaica Spirits, by the Puncheon,
Weſt-India Rum by Ditto,
New-England Ditto by Do.
Geneva,
French Brandy of an excellent Flavor,
Molaſſes by the Hogſhead,
Loaf and brown Sugars,
Bohea Tea,
Hyſon Ditto,
Freſh Raiſins,
Writing and Wrapping Paper by the Ream,
Powder and Shot,
Bar Lead,
Braſs Kettles,
Window Glaſs by the Box,
Pork and Beef in Barrels and Half Barrels,
Salt fit for the Fiſhery,
Cotton by the Bag,
Flour by the Barrel,
Brimſtone by Ditto,
Sole Leather,
Porter in Bottles,
Corks by the Groſs,
Nail Rods,
Bar Iron,
Cabooſes and Stoves,
Anchors of all Sizes,
Hard Soap by the Box,
Pepper,
Allſpice,
And ſeveral other Articles.

☞ They will take Fiſh in pay for the Salt—and Rhode Iſland State Debt, or Caſh, for any other Articles.

Newport, July 10, 1795.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it has of late been too frequent a Practice (eſpecially on Saturdays and Sundays) for idle and vicious Perſons to climb over the Walls, and enter the Orchards and Gardens of the Subſcribers, committing Acts very injurious to the Proprietors.——This is therefore to forewarn and prohibit all Perſons whomſoever, from entering into their Incloſures, as they may depend upon being dealt with as the Law in ſuch Caſes has provided and directs——And it is hoped, that Parents or Guardians will not be offended, if when their Children are detected, in treſpaſſing upon the Premiſes, they are treated as the Nature of the Offence requires.

DAVID OLIPHANT,
ELISHA COGGESHALL.

Newport, July 20, 1795

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of Capt. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, late of Newport, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them to the Subſcribers; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are called on to make immediate Payment, to

SAMUEL WRIGHT, and } *Executors.*
CHARLES WRIGHT, }

Newport, Auguſt 10, 1795.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

HARTFORD, JUNE 10.

The NEW THEATRE in this city was opened on Monday evening last, with a celebrated comedy entitled, The DRAMATIST, preceded by a handsome and pertinent address by Mr. HODGKINSON. From the specimen that has been given of the abilities of the performers, and the assurance of the Managers that they will so conduct the Theatre, that it may be justly ftiled a *School of Morality*; it is presumed, that it will be a great source of instruction and amusement to those who visit it; and we will hazard the assertion, notwithstanding the prejudices that some have entertained against it, that as an amusement, it is the most innocent, and as a source of instruction it is the most amusing of any that we have ever yet experienced. While the Theatre is well conducted, on chaste principles—when Vice is drawn in colours that will disgust, and Virtue painted with all its alluring charms, it is hoped it will meet the approbation and encouragement of the citizens, and of the neighbouring towns.

PROLOGUE,

On the Establishment of a NEW THEATRE, in HARTFORD.

Written and spoken by Mr. HODGKINSON.

HERE, while fair Peace spreads her protecting wing,
Stience and *Art*, secure from danger, spring.
Guarded by *Freedom*—strengthen'd by the *Laws*,
Their progress must command the world's applause.

While thro' all Europe, horrid discord reigns;
And the destructive sword, crimsons her plains:
O! be it ours to shelter the oppress,
Here let them find *Peace, Liberty* and *Rest*;
Upheld by WASHINGTON, at whose dread name
* Proud Anarchy retires, with fear and shame.

Among the *Liberal Arts*, behold the *Stage*,
Rise, tho' oppos'd by stern fanatic rage!
Prejudice shrinks, and as the cloud gives way,
Reason and *Candor*, brighten up the day.
No immorality, now stains our page,
No vile obscenity—in this blest age.
Where *mild Religion* takes her heavenly reign,
The *Stage* the purest precepts *must* maintain!
If from this rule it swerv'd at any time,
It was the *People's*, not the *Stages'* crime.
Let them spurn ought that's out of *Virtue's* rule,
The *Stage* will ever be a *virtuous school*

And though 'mong Players some there may be found,
Whose conduct is not altogether sound,
The *Stage* is not *alone* in this to blame,
Ev'ry profession, will have still the same:
A virtuous Sentiment from Vice may come!
The *Libertine*, may praise a happy home;
Your remedy is good with such a teacher;
Imbibe the *precept*, but condemn the *Preacher*.

* *The Western Insurrection.*

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordshire* and *Gloucestershire*.

[*Continued from our last.*]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

THE PRICES of orchard produce are very fluctuating; varying with the quantity produced, and the quantity of stock in hand. The prices of hops are not more uncertain than those of fruit liquors. One night's frost, in the spring, has been known to raise the speculating price three-fold of what it was the preceding day.

The Price of Fruit. In the "great hit" of 1784, common Apples were sold at * 1 *s.* 6 *d* to 2 *s.* a sack (of 4 corn bushels). Stire Apples 5 *s.* to 12 *s.* a sack; according to the soil, and situation produced in. In 1786, a very scarce year, common Apples were mostly sold to the fruit boats, for the Bristol market. Stire 10 *s.* to 18 *s.* per bag. This year; another hit of unusually fine fruit; common Apples 1 *s.* 6 *d* to 2 *s.* Stire 6 *s.* to 14 *s.* a bag. The former, the price in the vale; the latter, in the former!

Price of Liquor from the Press. That of *common cider* is generally fixed by a meeting of the Dealers, at Hereford fair, the 20th of October. In 1784, they injudiciously (as has been intimated) fixed it too low; namely 14 *s.* the hogshead (of 110 gallon) † the consequence was, farmers would not sell, and of course could not make (not having casks to hold the whole of their liquor) Some sharp frosts set in, the principal part of the best fruit entirely spoilt, or materially injured; and the Dealers, before the making season was over, were glad to give 25 *s.* a hogshead. In 1786, the Dealer's price was five guineas a hogshead: a rare price. This year they have again fixed it unreasonably low; namely, 16 *s.* a hogshead. The ordinary price of common cider, on a *par of years* is 25 *s.* to two guineas a hogshead.

[*To be continued*]

N. B. All the sums mentioned, are sterling money.

* FRUIT MEASURE. *This is as vague, here, as it is in other places. The dealers generally buy by the "seam," a kind of indeterminate measure; or by the "bushel;" containing two "bushel baskets," holding more than a corn bushel each. But by a bushel, in common language, is generally meant* the corn bushels (*of* 9½ *or* 10 *gallons*) level; *the* sack—*provincially* "bag"—*being reckoned* two "bushels."

† FRUIT LIQUOR HOGSHEAD. *By a Hogshead is understood* 110 *gallons. But Hogsheads in general do not run exactly to that measure; varying from* 105 *to* 115 *gallons, wine measure.*

They are made very substantially, with oak staves and heads, with very strong ashen hoops and generally with 4, or a greater number of iron hoops.

The price of such casks varies with the demand. The ordinary price is a guinea. This year, the Cooper's taking the advantage of the season, have raised them to a guinea and an half: So that the cask is worth nearly twice as much as the liquor it can contain.

When liquor is sent in to the Dealers, they draw it off; and return the casks, by the teams which brought them.

THOSE Persons who claim as Heirs to the Estate of DEBORAH WHITFORD, late of North Kingstown, deceased, are requested to apply forthwith, for their Demands, to

BENJAMIN FOWLER, *Administrator.*

North Kingstown, July 30, 1795.

TO LET,

A Convenient Tenement on the North Side of the Parade.——Apply to ROBERT ROGERS.

Newport, August 10, 1795.

WANTED,

As an APPRENTICE to the Business of TIN PLATE WORKING,

A Smart, Active LAD—between 10 and 14 Years of Age.—One out of the Country would be prefered.——Apply to JOSEPH MUMFORD.

Newport, August 10, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a HOUSE, and about 30 Acres of LAND near the same, about the Middle of the Island of Jamestown, on the East Side thereof, adjoining westerly on the main Road, and easterly on the Sea.——It is well watered, and well walled.——For further Particulars, inquire of Peleg Carr, near the Premises, or of Samuel Carr, at the Ferry, near the Red-Market.

Jamestown, August 10, 1795.

WHEREAS the Subscribers were, by the Worshipful Town Council of the Town of East Greenwich, on the Twenty-first Day of July last, appointed Administrators to the Estate of THOMAS FRY, Esq; late of East Greenwich, deceased, with the Will annexed, and thereby empowered to administer the Goods of said deceased, not before administered by the Executors——Notice is therefore hereby given, to all Persons having Demands against said Estate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, without Six Months from the Date hereof; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment.

RICHARD MATHEWSON, } *Admin.*
THOMAS TILLINGHAST, }

East-Greenwich, August 4, 1795.

THE Subscriber hereby informs her Town and Country Friends, and the Public in general, That she has moved from the House of Mr. Walter Easton, near the Brick Market, to the House belonging to Mr. Augustus Newman, on the North Side of Bannister's Wharf; where she has very convenient Accommodations for Boarding and Lodging.——Those who may please to oblige her with their Company, may be assured of being waited upon with the greatest Attention and Civility, at a reasonable Rate, and of having their Favors most gratefully acknowledged, by their most obedient Servant,

MARY DOUBLEDAY.

Newport, August 3 1795.

THE Managers of the Little Compton United Congregational Society Lottery, hereby inform the Public, that the Drawing of the Second Class of said Lottery will commence on the Third Monday in September next.

They request all Persons indebted for Tickets in the First Class to make immediate Payment, and those who drew Ticket Prizes to call and exchange them, also those who drew Blanks, and are according to the Scheme entitled to a Quarter Ticket in the next Class, are desired to call and take up their Tickets.

☞ Tickets for Sale by the Managers, and the Printer hereof.

August 1, 1795.

Just imported, via New-York,

And to be Sold very cheap for Cash or Country Produce,

A complete and general Assortment of

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, by

Henry G. Champlin

Three Doors South from CARR's Ferry-Wharf, in Thames-Street,

Who has also for Sale, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, SUGARS, &c.

He returns his Thanks to his former Customers in Town and Country, and hopes to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

Just, imported, *via* New-York,
AND TO BE SOLD
Cheap for Cash, by

Benjamin Brenton,

A general Assortment of DRY GOODS, viz.

NANKEENS, striped and plain,
Ribbons, of all Kinds,
Handkerchiefs,
Mens Gloves,
Ditto Hose,
Tammies,
Durants,
Calamancoes,
Moreens,
Taboreens,
Patent Laces,
Cambricks,
Linens,
Mode,
Black Gauze,
Muslin Chintz Shawls,
Purple Ditto,
Olive Ditto,
Superfine Cassimeres,
Broadcloths,
Corded Dimities,
Marseilles Waistcoating,
Calico, of all kinds,
Furniture Calico, purple and Chocolate,
Fancy Chintzes,
Leylac Ditto,
Book Muslin Handkerchiefs,
Book and Jaconet Muslins,
A Variety of Lutestrings,
Black Satin Florentine,
Satinets,
Ladies and Childrens Shoes, Slippers and Sandals,
Likewise—excellent Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, by the Dozen or single Pound.

Just Published, by the Printer hereof; and sold by JACOB RICHARDSON, *Esq; at the Post-Office,*

AN

ORATION,

DELIVERED IN THE

BAPTIST MEETING-HOUSE

IN

NEWPORT,

JULY 4, A. D. 1795.

ON THE CELEBRATION OF THE NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

BY *WILLIAM HUNTER.*

SIMON DAVIS

HAS FOR SALE,

JAMAICA and Windward-Island RUM, by the Puncheon,
Holland GIN, by the single Case, or Dozen,
A Pipe of Lisbon WINE,
Two Casks of London PORTER, in Bottles,
SUGARS, clay'd and brown, by the Hogshead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The best of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogshead, for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK, by the Barrel,
SOAP, by the Box.

FOR SALE, BY

John & Ebenezer Shearman,

Next Door North of LIBERTY CAP COFFEE HOUSE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

MADEIRA, Sherry, Calcavello, Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Windward Island Rum, New-England Ditto, Holland Geneva, Brandy, London Brown Stout, London Porter, Sugars of divers Qualities, Molasses, Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Raisins, Window Glass, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10, Liverpool Pipes, Fish-Hooks of various Sizes, Nails, &c. &c.

Newport, June 8, 1795.

Clarke & Hammond

Have for Sale the following Articles, viz:

OLD Sherry Wine in Quarter-Casks,
Best Malaga in Ditto,—and Teneriffe in Ditto,
Jamaica Spirits, by the Puncheon,
West-India Rum by Ditto,
New-England Ditto by Do.
Geneva,
French Brandy of an excellent Flavor,
Molasses by the Hogshead,
Loaf and brown Sugars,
Bohea Tea,
Hyson Ditto,
Fresh Raisins,
Writing and Wrapping Paper by the Ream,
Powder and Shot,
Bar Lead,
Brass Kettles,
Window Glass by the Box,
Pork and Beef in Barrels and Half Barrels,
Salt fit for the Fishery,
Cotton by the Bag,
Flour by the Barrel,
Brimstone by Ditto,
Sole-Leather,
Porter in Bottles,
Corks by the Gross,
Nail Rods,
Bar-Iron,
Cabooses and Stoves,
Anchors of all Sizes,
Hard Soap by the Box,
Pepper,
Allspice,
And several other Articles.

☞ They will take Fish in pay for the Salt—and Rhode Island State Debt, or Cash, for any other Articles.

Newport, July 10, 1795.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it has of late been too frequent a Practice (especially on Saturdays and Sundays) for idle and vicious Persons to climb over the Walls, and enter the Orchards and Gardens of the Subscribers, committing Acts very injurious to the Proprietors.——This is therefore to forewarn and prohibit all Persons whomsoever, from entering into their Enclosures, as they may depend upon being dealt with as the Law in such Cases has provided and directs——And it is hoped, that Parents or Guardians will not be offended, if when their Children are detected, in trespassing upon the Premises, they are treated as the Nature of the Offence requires.

DAVID OLIPHANT,
ELISHA COGGESHALL.

Newport, July 20, 1795

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of Capt. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the Subscribers; and those indebted to said Estate, are called on to make immediate Payment, to

SAMUEL WRIGHT, and } *Executors.*
CHARLES WRIGHT, }

Newport, August 10, 1795.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.